WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Havesty's Theater-Rainbow Revels. Matin er & Bisl's Concert Hall-Concert. on Convert Matt, Broadway, 1th av. and stat at

THE WEERLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the re-form of the National Government. Through ut the Pres Mential canvass of 1880 Tax Son will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be-lieving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power. It will support for President and Vice-President, Hancock and Engiam, the nominees of the National Republican
Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the
Congress districts as may give the best promise of keeping the National Legislature on to the arrip of fraud, bribery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with

is, we will send THE WEEKLY SUN to clubs, or single sub

Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City.

A Motto for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an ac I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Bares committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Gen. Hancock and Gen. Taylor.

The Republicans handle Gen. HANCOCK's letter of acceptance very gingerly. Upon plain that it is not democratic enough to please the Democratic party. They insist that it is so plain, blunt, and short that common people can understand it as well as members of Congress. Then, it is too full of constitutional principles, and contains too little commonplace politics. It even seems to regard the inalienable rights of man and the harmonious working of our complex system of government as of as much importance to the country as a revision of the duties on imports or the promotion of ship building in Great Britain. After careful consideration, these critics have come to the conclusion that the letter is not a suitable partisan epistle, has not a bit of der_a gogism in it, and in tone and tenor is such document as might have emane cod from JAMES MONROE SIXty years ago.

Well, there is something in these critidams. Gen. HANCOCK'S letter of acceptance undoubtedly differs from those written by Presidential candidates for the last twenty years or more. In brevity, scope, and liberality it sounds a good deal like the two or three epistles that dropped from the pen of Gen. ZACH TAYLOR amid the excitements of the great campaign of 1848. Those calm, modest, patriotic letters of old ZACH bothered the Democrats then as much as HANCOCK's bothers the Republicans now. The Democrats complained that Tax-LOR was not enough of a politician to be the Whig nominee for the Presidency, and that Whice had no business to take him a their candidate. He was only a sturdy soldier, had never held a civil office, and indeed had not cast a vote in his life; moreover, when referring to factions in the Whig party, and the distribution of power and patronage, he had declared under his own hand that "he had no friends to re ward and no enemies to punish."

But the people of those times liked the frank, national, generous utterances of Gen. TAYLOR, and they went to the polls and elected him-just as they will Gen HANCOCK; and as long as TAYLOR lived. they never had any reason to regret it.

More Proofs.

Gen. GARFIELD and his supporters have striven to break the force of the testimony against him in the Credit Mobilior affair by pretending that he was wholly ignorant of the objects of that corporation, and of its connection with the Pacific Railroad Company. We quote from the report of the Po-LAND committee, page 130;

"By Mr. McCRARY-Q -HI I understood year, you did no know that the Credit Mounter had any estimation with the Union Pacific Railroad Company? A.—I understood from the statements of Mr. Thais that its objects were connected with the lands of the Union Pacific Railread Company and the development of settlements about that read; but that it had any relation to the Unios Pa-cific Enifrond, other than that, I did not know. "Q.—You did not know that the object was to build the Pulon Pacific Bailroad! A .- No. sir. I did sex."

These extracts from his testimory are confirmed by statements in his dat -vpamphlet of May 8, 1873, issued after the expiration of the Forty-second Congress, which had investigated the Credit Hobiller. and after the death of OAKES AFES. He says, on page 7:

"It has been said that it is absord to suppess that into ligent own, familiar with public affairs. Fit not understand all about the relation of the Crodit Stobilier Company to the Paorie Railroad Company. Fits a sufficient answer to say that until the present winter (1-72-73) few men either in or out of Congress ever understood it. and it was for the interest of those in the management of

Again, on page 8:

"In the winter of 1860-'70 I received the first cortemne that I err had of the real unitive of the others than between the Credit Mobile? Company and the Pacific Relicies; Company, in a private conversation with the Hen. J. S. Black of Pennsylvania."

The records of the House of Representaments to be utterly false. They were invented to mislead the public. To cover GARPIELD'S venality, one occurr was piled on another. Here are the conclusive prenis. Mr. WINDOM of Minnesota offered a reso fution on Jan. 20, 1868, constituting the Sec. retary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney-General a board of Commissioners, whose duty it should be on the first day of July in each year to establish a tariff for freight and passengers over the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. and their branches, which should not exceed different railroads between the Mississippi to press this resolution to a vote. But the | to give effect to the scene.

under the rules, to come up again March 12, 1868, with the following incidents:

"Mr. Ganrield—I move to refer it to the Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads, and call the previous question. "Mr. Washaume of Illinois—I hope the Home will not second the previous question. Let us have a square vote and see who is in favor of this resolution.

"Mr. Dawks-We had a square vote the other day.
"Mr. Washnungs-And the gentleman was with the "Mr. ALLISON-Let the joint resolution be reported in

"The Speaker-The Clerk not expecting this busines to be reached to day, the joint resolution is not here. "Mr. Ganriero-I think it is very proper, therefore, to

Mr. Wasnestane of Illinois demanded the previous The rote stood-Yeas, 53; nays, 70; not voting, 66. "The Speaker-The morting hour has expired, and the bill goes to the Speaker's table."

On the 20th of March, 1868, the resolution was again in order, and Mr. WASHBURN of Wisconsin addressed the House, showing that "there was great exaggeration about the difficulties attending the building of the Pacific railroads." We quote his language

"The stockholders in the Pacific road are few in num ber. Instead of contracting for the construction of the road as all other roads have been built, what do they do? A. B. C. and D are the stockholders of the company. A. B. C. and D. under a charter from the State of Pennsylvanis, organize themselves into a company called the Credit Mobilier of America. A. B. C. and D. stockbolders, enter into a contract with the Credit Mobilier to build this road at fabulous prices, and the Credit Mobilier let out the contract at the lowest figure at which the road can be built, making a clear profit of the difference between the price at which the contract is taken and the price actu-ally paid to those who do the work, a sum, I am assured, that will not fall short of many, many millions of dollars. It will readily be seen from this that the company prac-tically contracts with itself to build the road, and that the enormous figures they exhibit as representing the cost of the road are absolutely fictitious."

The resolution was discussed again March 25 and 26, 1868, and finally referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee to be stabbed to death. On the 12th of May, 1868, the committee reported a substitute, providing that the conditions of the resolution should not take effect until the road was completed, and providing, further, that the charges then should not be reduced below 8 cents per mile for freight and 6 cents per mile for passengers. A sharp debate followed, in the course of which Mr. VAN WYCK said:

"But this road does not cost \$82,000,000. These gen demon have made contracts with themselves, whereby they pay double the amount to build the road that it ought to cost. These men, then, do not go outside of their own corporation to make contracts. They have created a Credit Mobilier. They have created a Ring in-

The relation between the Credit Mobilier and the Pacific Railroad Company was as well known then as it is now, after two investigations. The debate on the resolution, which was finally amended and sent to the Senate to be strangled, establishes this knowledge conclusively. The subject was before the House at different times for five months, from December, 1867 to May, 1868. GARFIELD was present, participated in the proceedings, as has been seen, and voted or dodged, as he thought most expedient, from the beginning to the end of this long but unavailing fire in behalf of the people.

Yet in presence of these official proceedings, reported in the Congressional Globe, he hade audacity to swear before the POLAND committee that he "did not know the object of the Credit Mobilier was to build the Union Pacific Railroad," and to declare in his pamphlot that "the first intimation that I ever had of the real nature of the connection be tween the Credit Mobilier Company and the Pacific Railroad Company" was received in the winter of 1869-'70-more than a year after this action in Congress-from the Hon

Let it be borne in mind that the movement in the House followed closely upon the great job of OAKES AMES. That contract, involving forty-seven millions, was made on Aug-6, 1867. It was assigned to the sever trustees on Oct. 15, 1867, for the benefit of the Ring. The WASHBURNES and others knew of the corrupt transaction by which this great property was to be stolen and divided. The resolution to restrict the rates of transportation was offered on Jan. 26, 1868, soon after the meeting of Congress.

Put these connecting links and dates together, and then mark OAKES AMES'S letter to McComb of Jan. 25, 1868, in these words: nearer, one from Delaware, one Ohio, two Pennsylvania. one Maine, and I have three to place, which I shall pu where they will do meet good to us."

Again to McCoxB, Jan. 30, 1868:

"In view of King's letter and Wassernan's move here I go for waking our bond dividend in thil. We can do it with perfect safety."

These letters, and these dates, and the votes on the restrictive resolution tell the story effectively. They reveal the metives of the Credit Mobilier jobbers, and make it clear that they were bought like sheep at the shambles. Like GARPIELD, most of them swore they never knew what the Credit Mobilier was, or that it had any relation to the Union Pacific Company. They were all innocents, who did not know what her were about when they reshed to AMES at the opening of that session and insisted upon being let into the Credit Mobilier. They did not wait for an attack on their egislative virtue, but gathered up all their uffuence and offered it for shares in the good thing," the dividends on which not only covered the whole value of the stock. but left a large surplus. GARFIELD headed this tribe-of corruptionists, as he now heads the Republican ticket

Jefferson's Way. Gen HANCOCK appears in the best light in his lotter to Gen. SHERMAN. That letter is destined to become tristorical. It is full of strong points that will faster themselves on the w blie mind. The republican simplicity and honesty of his character are revealed in many passages, but particularly in one, where he refers to the inarguration of JEF-Efficient, as follows:

"I like Jasrenson's way of impropriation; it suits as their rode to the Executive Manston and took possession ite inaugurated himself simply by taking the oath bilice. There is no other legal inauguration in our sy

Contrast this plain, wuly democratic, and enpretending method of assuming the duies of the Chief Magistracy, with the pomp and pageant introduced by the third-termers when celebrating the second inauguration of GHANT. They were not content with display of the local troops at Washington For the first time in the lestory of that institution, the exdets at West Point were tives show this testimony and these state- laken from their course of study and carried to the capital at the pub lie expense, to give éclat to the core mony. Military companies from distant cities and regular soldiers formed in a great procession, which escorted Gen. Grant and the special committee of Congress seated in a splendid carriage drawn by four horses, and followed by others, from the White House to the Senate, and returned by

the same route to the starting point. Thousands of faithful officeholders thronged the sidewalks of Pennsylvania avenue to swell the triumph and to greet double the average rates charged on the | their chieftain with shouts of applause. All the accessories usually attendant upon roy-River and the Atlantic. Mr. Window tried | ally that could be introduced, were paraded

Ring was too powerful, and it went ever | Seventy-two years before that day the

author of the Declaration of Independence rode on horseback, without an attendant over the same street, undistinguished from any other citizen, and quietly took the oath of office that qualified him to be President

of the republic. In departing from the simplicity of the fathers, extravagance, corruption, and excesses have become fastened on the public service in every direction, followed by oppressive taxes repdered necessary to main tain a gorgeous system of centralized administration. No reform is possible while the party of prodigality continues in office. And to make reform effective, the whole system must be swept away. The example of JEFFERSON, which Gen. HANCOCK so aptly cited, is one that we hope to see him imitate on the Fourth of March next, as the beginning of a new and better era.

Garfield's Trip to New York.

We are informed that a conference of eminent Republicans is to be held in Fifth avenue to-morrow. Mr. GARFIELD, who is expected to reach New York to-day, will be present and will furnish, in his own person, the subject of discussion. This conference of emineut Republicans over Mr. GARFIELD and his prospects will have, for Mr. GAR-FIELD at least, all the thrilling interest and very likely some of the tragic sadness of a bedside consultation of eminent medical authorities over a patient who is in dire need of their utmost skill. The fact that the Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL thought it necessary to spend Sunday at Long Branch, in close consultation with that celebrated writer of obituary verse, Mr. G. WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., does not detract from the melancholy interest of the occasion.

But how much livelier the gathering in Fifth avenue, behind the Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL's bright new banner, would be if some subtile influence should compel the eminent Republicans called in consultation to speak truthfully what was in their minds, instead of indulging in polite equivocation

Suppose Mr. BLAINE should say exactly what he thinks of the chances of electing GARFIELD in November.

Suppose Mr. CONKLING should frankly utter his real opinion of Mr. GARFIELD. Suppose Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, with equal candor, should give the conference the benefit of his esoteric views concerning Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

A verbatim report of the remarks at the Fifth avenue conference, under such a sudden access of truth, would be worth printing Has Gen. GARFIELD brought East with

him the original draft of the \$5,000 brief which he swears he prepared for DE GOLYER & MQ-CLELLAN? Does he intend to make it over to the campaign committees when he meets them at Republican headquarters to-morrow?

The influence of the Hype-Halford match was felt by the four victors of Dolly-mount, who arrived here on Monday. Although they had helped to carry the prestige of American markamanship higher than ever before, no public demonstrations of applause greeted them, nor any publicationtion whatever, Somehow it was felt that the total result of the summer had been to leave the superiority of our riflemen less unquestioned on the other side of the water, and less brilliant than beore the team started for Dollymount. It is portainly unjust that the Wimbledon flaso should thus react against the glory of the only real international match of the year, which ended in the most remarkable of all the Amerioan international performances; but for this resuit the victors must thank Mr. Hyps,

At the time Gov. CORNELL respited CHAS TINE COR to a day fixed and Balbo to another and later day, he evidently had in mind the possibility of a commutation of the Italian boy's entence. There is no other explanation of his

What has happened since then to change his mind, to decide him to send Balbo to the

To-day Toronto treats itself to a rowing regatta, the first annual contest of the new Amateur Association of Canada. There are eight races, including matches for senior and junior fours, double scull and pair-oar shells, and senior and junior singles. To Americans the regatta is interesting as dians, for among the entries for the senior fours are two clubs from Buffalo, one from Charlotte, N. Y., and two from Michigan, one of the latter being the champion Hillsdale; among the senior siegle entries, Holmes of Pawtycket and BALL of Detroit; among the double sculls, two Hefrsdale oursmen, TERWIL-SSER and VAN VARMENBURG, and two Union Springs carsmen, LARMON and BURT BROWN smong the pair-ears, the Zephyr of Detroit; among the junior singles, Connon of Hillsdale Thus this openime match of the association has aircady an international cast, and no doubt ikely to have a still stronger international cast in the future, if it continues to give prizes so generous-a \$600 cup for senior fours, a \$300 cup and a gold medal for senior singles, a \$250 cup for double sculls, and so on. HANLAN gives special cups for a match with double-scuil iliding seats, and doubtless will assist with his

The announcement that Weston would try this week, at Providence, to beat his greatest record, seems to have been imperfectly understood, owing to the way it was worded. On the first day he succeeded in staying off the track over eight hours out of the twenty-four-which probably beats his highest previous record.

Been so deplorable and tedious a war as that in South America has its thrilling incidents. The story of the fight of the Hussear is pretty sure to make good its place among the eat legends of naval warfare; and now comes the blowing up of a Chilian steamer, the Loa, in Callao Bay-as expaningly devised an exploit of the kind as the world has seen for years. It three hundred posuds of dynamits under turkeys and tropical iruits, and enlisted the enemy in the work of its own destruction.

The stress to which London journals are customarily driven when they wish to describe in a way nominally different from their neighors a fact about which all have the same information, is illustrated by the Standard of yeserday, which says: "The apprehension that Mr. GLADSTONA is in a precarious state does not correctly give his situation. He is in a serious condition." Most persons in a precari-

A correspondent in Beyerly, Kentucky, writes us that he has discovered a discrepancy between the statements of LURE P. POLAND in February, 1673, and in July, 1880. It has been

The explosion of a box, marked benzine or enzeline, killed one man aboard the steamship and the vessel was perhaps only saved from destruction by the fortunate fact that the rent made in her side was above the water line. something more perilous, for which the word benzine was meant to invite cautious handling. may never be known. Norwill it ever be known ow many-chips that perish at sea, with all on board, are victims not of storms or icelergs or collisions, but of deadly explosives, introduced under fictitious names into the cargo by people who risk the lives of a whole ship's company for the sake of a little extra saving or gain.

The GARPIELD and Greenback combination in Alabama will have to go as a loan.

SHOOTING OLD WHELE WITH RITRO-

to lose; and the horses are very restive."

Such was the address to your corresponden one beautiful moonlight night, not long since, as he stood on the outskirts of Bradford, Pa., where he had been awaiting the arrival of the person who thus addressed him. A moment later the horses sped away over the smooth road at a rapid page, and the first stage of the midnight journey had begun. The object of this midnight expedition was to secretly convey 100 pounds of nitro-glyserine to a remote spot, known only to the driver of the team, and there explode it in an oil well hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth. The greatest secrecy had to be observed in order to evade the keeneyed agents of Andrew Roberts, who were on the watch to detect all such secret expeditions and arrest the offenders, as Roberts claimed that the exploding of nitro-giveerine in an oll well under fluid was an infringement of his patent. Although such work is attended with great danger to life, and one runs the risk of getting into the meshes of the law by infringing on Roberts's patent, there are plenty of men who defy Roberts and the law and nightly risk their lives in this dangerous occupation. They spring from the same class as the "moon-shiners" of illicit distilling fame, only the former pursue their vocation under the title of moonlighters." They are a daring set of men. and constant exposure to death from premature explosions has driven all fear from them.

It was in company with one of these moonlighters, then, that your correspondent set out on that moonlight expedition. The team that flew so rapidly over the ground were s finely-matched pair of bays. So well trained were they to the work-in hand that the slightest word from their master served to bring them to a sudden halt or send them flying away with the speed of the wind. The wagon was a marvel of the builder's skill; light, yet strong. it made no noise as it glided on. The springs, elastic and delicate, had been constructed for the express purpose of transporting nitro glycerine over rough roads, and were so made as to prevent any jar from reaching the dangerous substance. The moonlighter who sat by

my side would have made a fine study for an artist. He was about 35 years of age, with a fine expression of countenance, upon which the lines of determination and courage were plainly drawn. A dark brown curly beard united his sunburnt complexion, while his contume of black sombrero, blue flaenel shirt, high top boots into which his trousers were haked, and a revolver that protruded from the hip pooks. "any him a picturesque air." The factory whe "the nitro-giverine was to be obtained was about three mility from Bradford. It was away from all habitations, and situated on the bank of a little brooklet that ran down the mountain side. The dense foliage of the woods hid it from the eye of the casual passer by, and the curious were kept way by a flerce buildog and their own fears of nitro-giverine. Rapidly the distance was covered, along lane leading through the woof-groun the highway ran directly to see factory. A loud "whea!" If the moonlighter brought the woods from his kennel and a man from his ahanty close by.

"How much do you want to-night, Harry?" asked this man.

"One abundred" was the reply of the driver.

animog from his kenned and a man from his shanty close by.

"How much do you want to-night, Harry?" asked this man.

"One hundred," was the reply of the driver, as he produced an order.

The glycerine was quickly brought from a magazine close at hand. It was contained in five tin cans. Each can held twenty pounds. Three of these cans were placed in pigeon holes under the seat, and the other two in similar enclosures behind. To prevent them from moving, sawdustand rag carpet were packed tightly around them. Your correspondent got into that wagon, and very carefully sat down over that mine of nitro-glycerine, but the moonlighter sprang in over the wheel, took his seat with apparent unconcern, and we were off down the last stage of the expedition. As we struck the highway again the horses stopped suddenly, and my companion, pointed over his shoulder with his hand. Looking in the direction indicated I saw a lonely horseman, watering his beast at a farmyard trough.

"The fun begins," the driver said. "That is one of Roberts's men. He will follow us."

"Fun!" I mentally ejaculated. "One hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine under the seat and an officer on our track!" I shivered. After much trouble I had obtained permission to accompany this moonlighter on one of his midnight expeditions, in order to learn how the "shooting" of an oil well by moonlighters was accomplished without detection, and now, on the first attempt, we were apparently caught. The situation was unpleasant.

The moon, which had been shining bright and clear up to this time, was now hid behind dark clouds, and only appeared occasionally between the rifts. Six miles had to betraversed before the oil well was reached; six miles of rough, stony road, and over stumps and logs through the woods. Not a word was said as we hurried on. Whenever the state of the road permitted the horses were let out. About two and a half miles had been covered, when suddenly we came to a sharp turn in the road. The horses were let out. About two and a half miles had been cover br. On he went until we saw him pass over the brow of a friendly hill. The horses were then turned about, a branch road taken, and we ware and from the law. The pace was now slow. One of the law. The pace was now slow. One of the law. The pace was now slow. One of the law. The pace was now slow. One of the law. The pace was now slow. One of the law. The pace was now slow. One of the law. The pace was now slow. One of the law. The slow halling at the slightest command. After a mile had been passed the horses halted, the driver got out, pushed his way into the bushes, and shortly returned, carrying on his shoulder at in shell, or eartridge, shout lifteen feet long. This, he explained, was to contain the glycerine, and would be lowered into the well. The well was finally reached without accident, and preparations were at once made to shoot it. The sled was lowered at once made to shoot it. The sled was lowered to the shell and, being heavier than water, forced the latter to flow out. When all the glycerine was fan poured into the shell, and there rested on what is called an "sachor," 25 feet from the bottom. It was now ready to be set off. There was about 700 feet of oil above the shell. Through the centre of the shell ran samal thin tube, inside of which each glow would strike it, and the force of the falling article would strike it, and the force of the falling article would strike it, and the force of the falling article would strike it, and the force of the falling article would strike it, and the force of the falling article would strike it, and the force of the falling article would strike it, and the force of the falling article would strike it, and the force of the falling article would strike it, and the force of the falling article with the same and the particle would strike it, and the force of the shell in the well, it was a saked to take a small piece of iron tubing, and a given signal dop it into the well.

"Bun!" he excitained, and I did run until a safe distance was received. In a smoment more the

"Whoa, Bill; steady, Star. Are you ready, sir? Get in; let's be off! We've no time

turing have to wear rubber boots, irousers, and gioves, for so strong is the soid water that it will eat up a soil of clothes in a day, and burn the hands to a blister. After being sanned, it is placed is a magazine for safets, whence it is not taken until soid to the moonlighter.

The manufacturing process is not so dangerous as the transporting. The greatest eare has to be observed in carrying nitro-giverine. Wagons specially built for this purpose are used, while only men of peculiar nerve are engaged in the work. Those men are called "giverine flends" by their neighbors, and certainly they have earned the title. A fine of £300 is the penalty for driving through a town, but those men ignore the law entirely. Knowing full well that no one will venture to stop them. In one or two cases this has been tried, but the drivers have always whipped up their horses, and the officers have leared to head the toam off, as a collision would result in an explosion and certain death to every one near. Thus far there have been no explosions in the towns, as every moonlighter is extremely careful, and all teams give them the right of way without argument. Fremature explosions often occur in the woods where the roads are rough and at the oil wells, through ignorance or carelessness. Despite the succeptibility of this terrible fluid to concussion, it is a constant source of anxiety to the manufacturer until out of his hand, especially on account of thieves. These giverino thieves will go to any length to steal it, even using siedge hammers to break open the safes in which it is stored. About a year ago four of these foolhardy wretches attempt. Again, two men, one of whom was intoxicated, started out one night, each carrying a couple of cans of stolen giverine in a bag thrown over their shoulders. The drunken fellow fell down several times, and his companion, becoming alarmed, left him. As he passed over the brow of a hill the heard a terrible explosion. He hastily returned, but found only a large hole in the ground and the dise

COL. BODINE'S REPORT.

The American Rife Team's Captain Before his Brother Markemen-That Gun Case. At a meeting of the National Rifle Assodation yesterday, Col. Bodine, the Captain of the American Rifle Team, who arrived in this city on board the steamship City of Chester or Monday, was present and received the congratulations of the members of the association. He said that he would not be prepared to make an official report of the team's achievements at Dollymount until the next regular meeting of the Board. He intended also at that time to make a report of his understanding in the Wimbledon after his team had been disbanded at Dollymount. He also intended to make at that meeting an official statement in regard to the seizure by Custom House officials of his gun case, in which were some patterns of allk and other articles sent over by members of the team as presents sent over by members of the team as presents to their wives and families. The courtesy of allowing the baggage of the members of me team to pass without examination had heretofore been extended by the customs officials on both sides of the water. The articles were purchased in London on the day of their departure, and when they were brought to their rooms their trunks were already packed and there was no other place to put the articles except in his gun case. On his arrival in this city the idea of a search of their baggage never occurred to him, and in the hurry of the moment the necessity of notifying the officials of the contents of the case was forgotten. After the case was opened it was then too late, and he promptly offered to pay this duty. This was, however, refused, and the goods were sent to the Custom House. He has since made a sworn statement to Collector Merrit, who expressed himself perfectly satisfied and regretted that the seizure had been made. Col. Bodine further said that the whole cost of the goods would not exceed \$125.

Resolutions of thanks were then voted to Col. Bodine and his team for their excellent accress made in the match at Dollymount. Col. Bodine and his team for their excellent accress made in the match at Dollymount. Col. Bodine are found hidden in it at the customs' officers of ins fail meetings at Creedmoor.

The gun case of Col. John Bodine of the American rifle team, and the kid gloves, silks, acarls, stockings, and other strictles of indicates wear found hidden in it at the customs' officers search, remained in the custody of the seizure room yesterday. Under the strict letter of the law as applied in other cases the goods and the gun case with the three rifles it contains are law as applied in other cases is in change of the Seventh Division. Col. Bodine's friends are seeking to between the goods released unconditionally. to their wives and families. The courtesy of

Many of the greatest scandals that have power in the House, in the Porty-fourth Congress, they tried to stop these thefts. Early in the first session Mr. Holman of Indiana, who was a consistent opponent of land grabs, offered a resolution declaring that in unanimous vote of both parties. Gen. Garfield voted for that he was a member of the House, from the Thirty eighth Congress down, he had either voted for all the not vote at all. He never opposed one of them. ful examination of his record has fully demonstrated

this fact.

Information for the Irving Hall General Committee, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Moles begin work at 11 A. M., and work until 1 P. M. If you want to catch one you must go early in the morning and find where the mole has been at work. Then you must draw mark on the ground an inch in front of the mole bil sed the branches made on the previous night. You can eatch the mole about ten minutes after 11. You can careful and not make a noise. While the mole is throw ing up its hill, press down the hill with your heel about a foot behind it. Start right there, and with your finger throw out the dirt quick, and the mole will soon be caught. I have caught a great many in this way, as can heartily recommend it to all who wish to try it I Caught five in two days.
TERRY DEFOT, Miss., July 30.

A Simple Way to Get Married.

From the Secremento Sec.

The first case in this county of a marriage under that portion of the Civil Code of California which provides for the union of man and woman as husband and wife by simply declaring that they are married. signing papers to that effect in the presence of witnesses and acknowledging the same before a notary public, he ome to light. The paper was filed in the County Reunder's office vesteritay, and is as follows: Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B. bach eior, and C. D., spinster, for the surpose of entering into the state of matrimony one with the other, and for the purpose of mutually hemeetor the securities at the distinct relations, and obligations thereed, do hereby make this our joint declation. First, that our haines, area, and residence are First, A. B., axed 29 years, residence, and residence, Sutter County, Cal. Axed 18 years residence, Sutter County, Cal.

Secondly—That we hereby declare corrected to the graried one with the other, and bind ourselves to the graried one with the other, and bind ourselves to the recommendations of matrimony.

Thirdly—That the day we assume such is the 19th day of July, 1980. dor, and C. D., spinster, for the purpose of entering infe

of July, 1880.

Fourthly—That the marriage has not hereucture been seleminized by us. In witness whereof we have, this JUL day of July. A. D. 1880, set our names. Signed A. B. C. D. Wettiess, E. F. G. H.

State of Caintonia, stointy of Sacramente, as:
On the 19th day of July, in the year 1890, lefore mr. K. M., a notary public in and ter said county, personally appeared A. B. and C. D. proved to me on oaths of E. and G. H. to be the persons whose hardes are subscribed to the within maximonal, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

K. M., Notary Public,

Fraudnicat Medical Diptomas PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3. - The case of Dr. Chas

on habeas corpus this morning, and the relater was re on hale-as corpus this mornin, and the relate was re-marked for trial. The ball, which was originally fixed at \$4.300, was introduced.

The case of the Rev. Themas, B. Miller, who is charted with baving fraisfuliently resided tickets to John Norths one of them purporting to entitle him to a matriculation ten-in the Philadelphia Linversally of Medicine and Surgery, and the other purporting to entitle him to attend a series of seven less three in and university during the ession of 1876-83, some of which were ante-dated to make attend-ance at a fill course unrecessary, was head this morn-ing, and the prisoner was held in \$2,000 ball.

Chief Judge Sedgwick.

The following order was season, of the Saperior Court yesterday of the Sand court now we, the undersigned Judices of the said court now we seembled as a court, hereby appoint John Sedgwick Chief Judge of the said Superior Court, to act as such during his official term.

Hookas V. Van Vorker,

John J. Friedman,

Honard Hereal.

Intelligent Pontes.

From the Researler.

Mr. R. H. Becker, the restaurateur of New Brunswick, V. J. bas a pair of leastified white robies that preter lager beer to water. After having returned from a drive behind his pots, Mr. Becker always goes into his salion and britise out a glass of beer for sich. When it is placed before them they smil is, and then there their hads back and silow it to be poured into their months. Mr. Becker has several times offered them water on returning but they have always unred their reads away and looked toward the door of the salood, as if expecting to see the beer coming.

FICTORIAN SCANDALS,

Immorality of Contemporar British "Society." From the World.

cleaness "if they seed the way to take a chase bill of health. Their position is at the seed as the strong one, and they are making it weaker every day. The Buller divorce case, which has recentir socupied the steenties of the public, is but an example of the kind of scandals now so the seed of the control of the contro

A WISE THEATRICAL MANAGER, and One who Thoroughly Understands the

Prom the Chicage Pines.

Prom the Chicage Pines.

J. M. Hill has returned to his home, having closed the season of his two attractions. "Joshua Whitcomb" and "All the Rage," and completed, so far as necessary, his arrangements for the season now to chaus. Mr. Hill, who but a short time ago was, to all appearance, permanently and prominently located in Chicago, has nevertheless devoted himself to management a sufficient length of time to be considered a veteran of that somewhat mutative profession. He began in 1877, and has followed the hostings with unchanging specess.

tive profession. He began in Levy, and me to-lowed the business with unchanging success through three seasons. At the beginning of his experience as a man-ager Mr. Hill concluded that the methods usuthrough three seasons.

At the beginning of his experience as a manarer Mr. Hill concluded that the methods usually employed to advertise attractions were defective. Being a believer in the newspaper-rending tendencies of the American public, and finding himself under the necessity of reaching all the public at once, he chose the newspaper advertisement as the cheapest, quickest, and most effective means for the accomplishment of that object. Up to the time Mr. Hill began to advertise Denman Thompson, the manager who would have advertised a dramatic attraction to the extent of a column would have drawn upon himself the laughter of his coworkers. Mr. Hill began advertising by taking a whole page at a time. Without going over the story of his experience, the effect of his policy may be shown in the fact that eightoen weeks of Mr. Thompson's third season under Mr. Hill's management was the most profitable eighteen weeks ever played by any dramatic star in this country. A little over three years ago Mr. Thompson played at the Boylston Museum in Boston, a dime theatre, to business hardly worth his board. Nobody knew him. Last winter Mr. Thompson played four weeks in the P shor. Thompson played four weeks in the P shor. Thompson played four weeks in the F shor. Thempson to the boars of the capacity of the bouse.

The difference clearly and fairly illustrates

Thompson played four weeks in the P ston
Theatre-the largest and finest theatre in
America—to total gross receipts of about \$50,1000. That is to say, he played to the capacity of
the house.

The difference clearly and fairly illustrates
the difference clearly and fairly illustrates
the difference clearly and fairly illustrates
the difference between the ordinary style of
managing and advertising and the style inaugurated by this clear-headed Chicago business man. The Sunday before Mr. Thompson
began his Boston spoke of Thompson to the extent
of a page, in large type. Men grown gray in
management shook their heads, lamented what
they called his folly, and predicted that he
would never get his money back. He got it back
before the middle of the first week. On the Sunday before Mr. Thompson began his engagement at the Vark Theatre Mr. Hill expended;
\$5,000 in newspaper advertising. The whole
city talked over it. Union square came to the
conclusion that Mr. Hill had gone crazy. On
the conclusion that Mr. Hill had gone crazy. On
the conclusion that Mr. Hill had gone crazy. On
the contarry, it proved one of the best strokes
of his life. The theatre was packed by people
who actually said to get in—a somewhat unusual circumstance in New York.

Just whaf he has been doing with "Joshua
Whitcomb" Mr. Hill has been doing with his
other attraction, "All the Ruse." This becce
went to Boston aimost if not quite unknown. It
was produced in the Guiety Theatre, and
against such competition as "Joshua Whitcomb," Mary Anderson Lotta, Neisson, Lawrence Barrett John T. Raymond, the Strakesoch
Opera company, and Robson and Crane, it ran
fly weeks, and then male a tour of the New
England States, New York, and Pennsylvania,
returning to Boston to finish the season with an
ongagement at the Boston Theatre. During
the run in Boston Mr. Hill had advertised freely
in the newspapers, While the company was in
the New England States—some six weeks—the
Boston papers of each Sunday announced the
route in hail-page advertisements

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last year

some of the marble companies here issued than Repub-lican ballots to their workmen, and detailed relatives and losses to follow them to the polls and see that they voted them. Scores of citizens were witheseess, same action is threatened this year. If it is donamnes of the companies of th

Beath and Arthur.

From the Indianapolis Scatinel. "Death never takes a bribe," says Trimage it might be well for the Republicans to shauge their ticket and make it Death and Arthur.

Give prompt attention and treatment, at this season of the year, to all affections of the bewels, such as distribute chalters methods, yearstery, i.e. Ey using Dr. Jayne-Carminative Balancian you will obtain immediate relief from these compraints, and soon drive them from the system.—dds.

SUNBEAMS.

-Santley, the great singer, has joined the The London World styles Lord Ran-

ONDON, July 15 .- In such times as these tolph Churchill, the husband of Miss Jerome, the of Woodstock." -Rochefort says that the French Senate

is like the double as in the game of dominous tenness every one is anxious to get rid of it as specific as possible.

—In former years Austria used to import a considerable quantity of sugar and export little. Bean-ties having atimulated home production, there are now

no imports of sugar, but large exports. ... The calendar for the University of Toklo. in the departments of law, science, and literature, shows that twenty-three Japanese graduates have been sent

-Mrs. Keeley, the once celebrated actress. is to appear at the Maddison-Morton memorial perform-ance as Juck Sheppard. It is forty-one years since she appeared first in the part. Harrison Alasworth, the auth-

is also to be present.

—In the published diagrams of the targets in the American and Irish match at son yards, the shots in Capt. Penton's carton form a perfect threeleaved shamrock, while those in Dr. Scott's exhibit the Stars," and, viewed vertically, the Stripes -The South Florida Railroad has been

completed to Maitland, a distance of sixteen mises from Sanford, on the St. J. hn's River, and travellers can now Philadelphia, or Baltimore to Lake Maitland -There is verdure all along one track of

the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and none along the other. This is caused by droppings of grain from the eastward-bound freight A man at Kausas City could not win the

girl whom he wanted, and therefore married her sister. The wife soon learned the truth, and advised that the mistake percetified. The sister assented, and a divorce, followed by a marriage ceremony, has apparently settled matters to the satisfaction of all parties. -A lofty obelisk, which is in course of erection on Tower IIIII, Benumaris, Wales, as a public memo-rial to the late Sir Richard Bulkeley, formerly Lord Lieu-tenant of Carnarvossinire, suddenly fell the other morn-ing, a number of workness having a very narrow secase.

The monument which was to have been formally un -The body of a man whom a bullet had was written on a card, and the theory of suicide was ac cepted by everybody except a detective, who believed that a murder had been committed. After a great deal of labor he fixed his suspicion on Peter Welsh and his sife, but he had not a particle of evidence against them

Almost in despair, he secured their arrest, and then fold each that the other had confessed. The trick succeeded, for the pair have fully implicated themselves.

—Frank Buckland, the naturalist, is sufering from dropsy, and finds walking difficult. But not withstanding these troubles he is a debyth the companion. regardless of uncomfortable angles. They are conven ent for the monkeys. They can sit aloft and pounce down on his proof sheets at will. Mr. Jamruch, a retired organ monkey, is a ureat favorite, and shares with him the frugal meals to which physicians limit him, tasting everything in turn, even to the claret and water.

have been destroyed in Mommen's Library, and of which no official list is at yet lagued, are manuscripts of Jorandes, or Jordanus' De Gatarum et Gothorum rebus gestis," belonging to the Vatican library and to a college in 1830, when he wrote it out from memory. The copies

seems a pity to thus distract local attention at this season from the unadventurous but safe emoluments of the summer hoarding business, to which roral New Jer-sey should now be devoting a large part of her energies. ood of the alleged gold-bearing region will no

-Jorusalem seems to be growing in favor as a place of residence for fureigners who find their native countries uncomfortable. The foreign Jewish population has, according to Consul Moore, increased considerably has, according to Commi Moore, increased considerably of lats years. That community is now estimated at 15,000, including native Jewa, against 10,000 in 1973. The desire to avoid compulsory military service now anterest in most European countries, and the right of holding real property. ng real property in Turkey, probably account for the pereased immigration. The German colony at Jerusalen now numbers nearly 400 persons, that at Jaffa about 300. There is a third German settlement at Caiffa of about equal number with the last mentioned. The settlers are

nechanics, artificers, carriers, and agriculturists, an -Batoum is greatly changed for the bet the nort, a barracks, and fortifications. is divided into quarters and proprietors have begin the work orbiniding. Here and there fine stone houses may already be seen. Bricks and tiles are brought all the way from Marseilles. As to the draining of the marshes a channel has already been made for the flow of their water into the sea. The drained lands, not to mention the improvement of the climate, which in general is not very salubrious at Batoum, have enriched the town will a considerable quantity of arable soil. Moreover, a large quantity of clay has thus been exposed, suitable for

the manufacture of bricks and tiles. -Meissonier, when in Paris, lives near the Pare Moncau. The frontage is at the top of the Soulevard Malesherbes, just at the beginning of the Monlevard Malesherbes, just at the beginning of the Avenue de Villiers. Dumms and Sarah Bernhardt are his neighbors. The house is Italian resultence. There is title to see outside beyond a large expanse of masonry, as neally joined as a piece of cabinet work; but within are the terrace and arcades which form such charming backgrounds in the pictures of the Italian school. Pass the protection and you are in a spacious court yard, in one corner whereof you see a richly carred Gothic stairway with an arched terrace forming the boundary on the other side. Not a bit of the decoration but has been done from his own designs. You pass from the court yard up a state case, rich in carved panelling to the prime wonder of the house—the immense studio. Behind is a smaller ateller, and in this Meissenier works.

-So engrossing is the partiality of the domestic cat for its home, that certain Dutch naturals have come to the sage conclusion that Grima.kin may be utilized as a letter entrier with considerable advantage to public interests. They propose to organize a service of post cats, and are at present engaged, by a series of delivering the units. Selecting Luik for their heavilust tors, they thence despatched a number of cats, security tied up in wooden bags, to the neighboring villages where they are freed from confinement and tirmed loose, with near packets of letters strapped from you take he had been a transfer that for the first domestic instincts come into this play and they swittly fice homeward with unaversain directions of thirty-seven cats thus constrained to serve their country, not one has hitherto failed to be the his postal unction with executent punctuality. It is beaute, how ver, thus when a double service shall be arrange

cate on the high road.

—A surgeon in the German army calls the attention of all who have to do with horses to the amount of using the pocket hundkerented to wipe away any lest states, an officer came to him suffering from an obsinate cold and cough. The mainst remedies were presented, but in vain; a visit to the baths at Richighnit also do the patient no good. Returning to dury the office he came worse; lever, attended with good patients and swelling of the head, set in, and ultimately a me mind swelling of the head, set in, and ultimary, and on-suffering, he died with every armytoin of considera. In-quiries were set on foot, and it was found that some time before he was taken in he had ordered a horse which of helieved was suffering from glanders to be set. Neither the groom nor any of the other soldies who had been near the horse have been stacked by giantle, and me-cancilly the suscepted that the other which the sold or equently it is suspected that the officer who does not have conveyed the disease into his system to particular neing his handkerchief to wips some of the bain troll the mouth or nose of the barse from his anatolic.

-- Curious notions of morality appear to prevail among certain inhabitants of the draing las who, when a wreck hastaken plack on their coast, er. if seems, in the habit of carrying off for their control everything they can by their products nearly on that everything they can say their mediatory hand-on this occurred recently when the bark Foreign and the continuous transfer of the continuous transfer of the continuous transfer of the continuous transfer of the continuous sider plundering a wrock perfectly buildmate, are to ported to be a "highly moral" race. An ordinary case of theit is narrily known and the only reason why their make an excession in cover of the detains and because of a stranded resici is that "they still bold by the old prin-